

## Plate XVIII.

- Fig. 1. *Cymodocea mammifera*, three times the natural size.  
 ,, 2. *Haliophasma purpurea*, three times the natural size.  
 ,, 3. *Haliophasma maculata*, three times the natural size.  
 ,, 4. *Paranthura australis*, nine times the natural size.  
 ,, 5. *Paranthura* (?) *crassicornis*, five times the natural size.

## Plate XIX.

- Fig. 1. *Stenetrium armatum*, seven times the natural size.  
 ,, 2. *Stenetrium inerme*.

NOTES ON RECENT MOLLUSCA FOUND IN PORT JACKSON AND ON  
 THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND OTHER LOCALITIES  
 WITH THEIR SYNONYMS.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., &c.

## 1. POLYTROPA STRIATA.

*Buccinum striata*, Martyn, Univ. Conch., pl. 7, ed Chenu., pl. 3, fig. 1. *Buccinum orbita-lacunosa*, Chem., Conch. Cab., X., fig. 1473; *Buccinum lacunosum*, Brug. *Purpura rugosa*, Lam., An. Sans Vert., Vol. VII., p. 242. *Purpura rupestris*, Valenciennes; *Purpura succincta*, var., Reeve, Conch. Icon., without figure. *Polytropha striata*, Hutton, in Jour de Conch. 1878, p. 19, and Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca, 1880, p. 56.

*Hab.* Point Piper, Port Jackson; Wallaroo, South Australia; Bondi Bay (*W. H. Hargraves*).

This somewhat common species is recorded by Professor Hutton from Chatham Islands, Auckland Islands, Auckland to Stewart's Island, and South Australia; my specimen was obtained twenty years ago at Wallaroo, by my kinsman Mr. R. C. Rossiter. Mr. Angas could not have found it, as there is no record of it in his Molluscan Fauna of South Australia, (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865.)

The *Purpura textilosa*, Lam., mentioned by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods in his Census of Tasmanian Shells is this species. It has not been previously recorded from Port Jackson; a specimen in the Museum in the Hargrave's Collection, is labelled Bondi Bay, Australia.

## 2. VOLVA DEPRESSA.

*Ovulum depressum*, Sowb., Jun. Pro. Zool. Soc., 1875, p. 128, pl. 24. fig. .

*Hab.* North-west coast of Australia (*Capt. Denicke*). Isle Amede near Nouméa, New Caledonia (*R. C. Rossiter*). Bampton Reef (*Brazier*).

I have two specimens of this very rare species obtained many years ago on the Bampton Reef, found on a branch of *Madrepora*. One specimen has been recently found by Mr. R. C. Rossiter at New Caledonia. Mr. Sowerby describes it as a narrow, depressed *Ovulum*, produced in front, both ends attenuated and terminating in two points, polished, very finely striated, white, tinged with orange at the extremities; base concavely depressed; aperture narrow, rather more open towards the hinder part.

The base is slightly tinged with light yellow in my specimens. There is one specimen in the Hargrave's Collection in the Australian Museum without locality. I may mention that the French have taken possession of the Bampton Reef, Chesterfield Reef and Islands, and consider them dependencies of New Caledonia.

## 3. NASSA COMPACTA.

*Nassa compacta*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 154.

*Hab.* George's Bay, Tasmania (*Mr. Aug. Simson*). St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia (*Mr. Angas*).

This species I have very often had sent to me from the amateur collectors of Tasmania, named *Nassa rufocincta*, A. Ad., the *N.*

*compacta* is a small thick shell and allied to *N. incrassata*, Mull., found on the English Coast.

The *Nassa rufocincta*, mentioned by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods in his Census of Tasmanian Shells, Proc. Roy. Soc., Tasmania, 1877. p. 29, and found by Mr. R. M. Johnston at Pig Island, Tamar, is I believe *N. compacta*, Angas.

#### 4. ANACHIS SPECIOSA.

*Columbella (Anachis) speciosa*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 35, pl. 5, fig. 3.

*Hab.* Port Jackson, New South Wales; George's Bay, Tasmania (*Mr. Aug. Simson*).

This very pretty little species I received from Mr. Simson, it agrees in every respect with the typical form from Port Jackson.

#### 5. FASCIOLARIA TRAPEZIUM.

*Murex trapezium*, Linn., Syst. Nat. ed 12, p. 1224. *Fasciolaria trapezium*, Lam., Am. San. Vert. tome 7, p. 119, Tenison-Woods', Census of Tasmanian Shells, Proc. Roy. Soc., Tas., 1877, p. 30.

*Hab.* Amboina (*Rumphus*). Great Indian Ocean (*Lamarck*). Philippine Islands (*Cuning*). Brazil (*D'Orbigny*). Port Wiseman Florida Island, Solomon Archipelago, found on the Reef under blocks of coral (*Brazier*).

This species never was found in Tasmania as quoted by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, it may have been brought to Tasmania by some of the Whale ships from the Pacific Islands, and fallen into the hands of Mr. Legrand. During the cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa we collected a large number of specimens in a very short time. I have another instance of foreign shells being introduced into the Tasmanian Seas: Some twelve months ago Mr. Augustus Simson, L.S., sent me a large *Olive* for name; some persons living on Flinder's Island, Bass's Straits, gave it to him and distinctly

told him that they found it on the beach near their place ; when I received the specimen I examined it very closely and detected a great deal of plaster of Paris on the under side. I believe the specimen had been taken off a fancy shell work box ; it was *Oliva gibbosa*, a species very common at Ceylon. About fifteen years ago one of our Port Jackson fishermen brought me a large specimen of *Murex ramosus*, Linn., and declared that he brought it up in his fishing net at Vacluse. It had the appearance of having been in some garden for twenty years ; five shillings was asked for it ; eventually the same specimen was sent to me as being from the South Sea Islands. I could relate a good deal about Port Jackson fishermen of the old school, boarding the Whalers and Island Traders and buying up all the old shells and selling them to any Foreigner about Sydney as from Port Jackson. When in a curiosity shop one day in Sydney a gentleman happened to come in who wanted a collection of shells from Port Jackson, of about 50 species that he picked out more than 25 came from New Caledonia and Solomon Islands such as *Strombus canarium*, *Epidromus gibberulus*, *Pterocera lambis*, *Cypræa tigris*, &c.

#### 6. NERITINA SOUVERBIANA.

*Neritina Souverbiana*, Montrouzier, Jour de Conch., 1863, Vol. XI., p. 75-175, pl. 5, fig. 5. *Neritina (Vitta) pulcherrima*, Angas, non Mousson, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, p. 19, pl. 1, fig. 25. *Neritina (Vitta) pulcherrima*, Braz., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1877, Vol. II., p. 21. *Neritina Souverbiana*, Von Martens, in Martini an Chemnitz, Conchylien-Cabinet, pl. 23, fig. 29-31.

*Hab.* Sow and Pigs Reef, Port Jackson, five fathoms ; Cape Grenville, North-east Australia, twenty fathoms ; Evan's Bay, Cape York, North Australia, seven fathoms ; Darnley Island, Torres Straits (*Brazier*). Art and Pot Islands, New Caledonia, found on marine Fucus (*Montrouzier*).

I quite agree with Dr. E. von Martens that Mr. Angas' *N. pulcherrima*, is only a synonym of *N. Souverbiana*, Montr. I

recently received three specimens from New Caledonia, and if mixed up with my Port Jackson and Torres Straits examples they could not be separated. M. Mousson described a *Neritina pulcherrima* in the Journ de Conch., 1857, p. 164, from Menado, in the Island of Celebes, but it is in no way related to *N. Souverbiana*, Montr.

#### 7. SCALARIA GRANULOSA.

- Turritella granulosa*, Quoy. Voy. de l'Astrolabe Zool., pl. 55, fig. 29—30. *Scalaria granulosa*, Sowb., Thes. Conch., pl. 35, fig. 144. *Scala* (*Opalia*) *granulosa*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 168.

*Hab.* Port Jackson under the inner North Head, five fathoms (*Brazier*). Aldinga Bay, Guichen Bay, South Australia (*G. F. Angas*).

Of this very rare species I obtained one fine living specimen some time ago. During the winter gale of 1868 Mr. Hargraves procured specimens at Lake Macquarie. When living the animal ejects a fine violet blue liquid that stains the shell for many months; the animal of *Scalaria Australis*, does the same. The Rev. Mr. Tenison-Woods quotes *S. granulosa* from Bass's Straits only; it appears strange that this shell should only be quoted from there when it was found by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard and Mr. G. Angas, in other parts of Australia. It is very rare at the present time in Australian and European Cabinets.

#### 8. SAXACAVIA ANGASI.

- Saxacavia Angasi*, A. Adams.—Angas in Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 643. Tryon, Jr. Catalogue of Saxicavidæ, 1869, p. 59. Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 2. sp. 11.

*Hab.* Off Balls' Head, Port Jackson, eighteen fathoms, bottom of broken shells and large living Ascidiæ, Cirripedes and sponge.

This fine species is covered with a fine thin yellowish-brown epidermis, the specimen in my possession which I removed from

a large piece of sponge is eighteen lines long, thirteen lines broad, at the posterior end finely wrinkled, anterior end smooth. It is quite distinct in every respect and need never be confused with *Saxicava australis*.

#### 9. *MERCENARIA PAUCILAMELLATA.*

*Mercenaria paucilamellata*, Dunker, Novitates, Conchologicæ 1858, p. 52, pl. 16, fig. 10, 11—12. *Venus alatus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1863, pl. 18, fig. 83. *Chione (Circumphalus) alatus*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 921. *Callista Victoria*, Tenison-Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc., Tas., 1876, p. 171.

*Hab.* New Holland (*Leschke*). Port Jackson Heads, Wollongong, Port Stephens and Lake Macquarie, New South Wales (*Angas, Hargraves, Brazier*). Circular Head, North Tasmania; Cloudy Bay on the South of Bruny Island and Frederick Henry Bay, Tasmania (*Rev. H. D. Atkinson*). Swan River (*Reeve*) the New Holland of the old authors.

The figures given of the adult specimens by Dr. Dunker are very fine of this nearly smooth species, broadly rayed with pale brown, with a few erect ridges at the posterior side. The young shells are more or less distinctly ridged throughout. One specimen that I have is more like *Chione lamellata*, having six distinct ribs and terminating at the anterior end in long points or prongs and canaliculated on the upper side, prongs four lines long, length of specimen fourteen, breadth ten lines; another valve I have has the prongs in the centre of the ribs; two more specimens have four lamellated ribs and two elongated canaliculated erect prongs on each rib at the anterior end, length eleven, breadth seven lines; one specimen with two small ribs wide apart each rib with three prongs slightly curved down at the end: one nearly in the centre, the other two near the anterior end and terminating in a broad lamellated prong at the posterior end, length six, breadth four and a-half lines. One specimen with four prongs on the edge of a very indistinct rib: one lamellated prong at the posterior end,

the second nearly in the middle, third on the angle, fourth rather long on the anterior end, length five, breadth three and a-half lines; another specimen having two thin, nearly obsolete slightly lamellated ribs, with four prongs on each rib disposed in the same manner as the previous specimen, this is the smallest of the series, length four and a-half, breadth three and a-quarter lines. Adult specimens measure twenty-six lines long, twenty lines broad, the Tasmanian examples are a little broader.

The valves of this species are crenulated at the margins and could be classed in either *Mercenaria* or *Chione*; in *Callista* the margins are entire and never crenulated.

#### 10. HEMICARDIA DONACIFORMIS.

*Cardium donaciforme*, Schraeter, Vin. 3. p. 68, pl. 7, f. 14.—Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 5, sp. 25. *Cardium australiense*, Reeve, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1844, p. 168. *Cardium Donaciforme*, Hanley Catalogue Recent Bivalve Shell, p. 144. *Cardium australiense*, Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 925.

*Hab.* Port Jackson Heads, Lake Macquarie, Port Stephens, New South Wales, (*Brazier*). Port Lincoln (*Harvey*).

The name given to this species by Reeve I think was quite uncalled for. I doubt if it was found at Port Lincoln, South Australia. Mr. Angas does not mention it in his list of South Australian Shells, so he could not have found it. Mr. Bednall or Professor Tate have not I believe met it there. I believe it is confined to the east coast of Australia. During the Chevert Expedition we did not procure any specimens, either in Torres Straits or on the north-east coast. The late Mr. Cuming obtained his specimen at the Philippine Islands, and none knew better than Mr. Cuming the value of a new species, so Mr. Reeve described the Australian form as a new species on account of a slight difference in colour. I have eighty specimens dredged out side Sydney Heads, there are not two alike in colour or marking in the series; a very fine lot for a species maker. The specimens

from Port Stephen are very fine, they measure twenty-one lines long, breadth fourteen lines. From Lake Macquarie, fifteen lines long, ten lines broad. Sydney Heads, largest specimens eleven lines long, six lines broad; smallest specimens five lines long, three lines broad.

I quote Mr. Reeve's remarks on his so called species. "This shell may be chiefly distinguished from *Cardium Donaciforme* to which it is in many respects allied by the contracted flexuous prolongation of the posterior portion, and by the peculiarity of one half of the shell being conspicuously grooved whilst the other half is smooth and shining."

This description corresponds to about five specimens out of eighty-three; in old specimens there are very few grooves, others again have radiating grooves from end to end.

---

SPECIES OF EUCALYPTUS IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND: THEIR  
HABITAT AND USES.

BY THE REV. DR. WOOLLS, D.D., F.L.S., &C.

Part IV.

Section IV. PACHYPHLOLE.

In referring to the species of this section, I think it necessary to state that I have always felt some difficulty respecting the trees popularly termed "Stringy Barks," for, though they differ in the size and shape of the leaves, the configuration of the fruit, and the comparative value of their wood, yet they all agree pretty well in the texture of their bark and the shape and opening of their anthers. Whether placed under the cortical or artificial system, therefore, they must stand close to each other. Until very recently, the specific name of *obliqua* was applied to all the forms of Stringy Bark, and it is very remarkable that Mr. Bentham, although he knew nothing of the trees excepting from dried specimens and the notes of the collectors, saw that they all